

2 killed in French air crash

MULHOUSE, France (AP) — An Air France Airbus 320 jetliner no a demonstration flight with 127 passengers crashed Sunday near the airport of this eastern French city, killing four people and injuring 20, local government officials said. Local police headquarters said four charred bodies and dozens of injured were dragged from the burned-out wreckage of the Air France A-320, which crashed into trees just beyond the runway at a small airport near Mulhouse. Asked about rumours that up to 100 people had been killed in the crash, a spokesman for the local gendarmerie said it seemed impossible — although rescue workers had still not finished cutting through the wreckage. According to a preliminary list, officials of the district government office said two of the 20 injured people were in serious condition. Rescue workers on the scene said from 10 to 25 people remained in the fuselage, which gouged a strip 50 metres long and 50 metres wide in a forest at the end of the runway. The plane's wings were broken and the cockpit windows smashed in. The fuselage was blackened from smoke and was covered with white foam the firefighters were pumping on it. The plane was making a demonstration flight at an air show held at Habsheim airport, a village of about 3,600.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

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AROUND THE WORLD...

'8 Soviet planes destroyed in Kabul'

ISLAMABAD (R) — Fire and explosions destroyed eight Soviet fighter planes at Kabul airport last week in the biggest single blow to Soviet air power of the Afghan war, diplomats in Pakistan said. The fire and explosions, believed to have been caused by guerrilla attacks, began Thursday morning and wrecked eight SU-25 fighters parked on the tarmac, the diplomats said, quoting intelligence reports from Kabul. The reports did not specify exactly when the jets were destroyed but said the fire stopped airport activity and flights had been diverted. Several reports claimed that incoming rockets or shells may have first struck one aircraft, setting off an explosion which destroyed the rest "one after the other."

Sudan breaks off IMF talks

KHARTOUM (AP) — Sudan announced Sunday it was breaking off talks with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) after they disagreed on steps for economic reform in the coming fiscal year. A statement by Information Minister Abdullah Mohammad Ahmad said the talks, which began in Khartoum in mid-June, were suspended indefinitely. He said differences arose over proposals by an IMF team to replace the government's four-year economic recovery plan. Ahmad said the IMF delegates were less flexible than the Sudanese negotiators and because they were not "fully authorised" had failed to reach a conclusive agreement.

Women stage protest in Lahore

ISLAMABAD (AP) — Baton-wielding police attacked an all-female procession over the weekend in one Pakistan city, while in another the leader of the opposition launched her election campaign. On Sunday in the eastern city of Lahore police indiscriminately lashed out with sticks as they waded through about 150 demonstrating women protesting the implementation of Islamic law, according to an eyewitness report. Meanwhile in the southern port city of Karachi, the leader of Pakistan's opposition, Benazir Bhutto, Pakistan People's Party chief, warned President Zia Ul Haq against postponing elections.

Aziz, Murphy discuss Gulf war

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraqi Foreign Minister Tareq Aziz met U.S. envoy Richard Murphy Sunday for talks on the Gulf war, the Iraqi News Agency (INA) said. It said the U.S. assistant secretary of state who arrived Saturday on a tour of Gulf states, also discussed bilateral relations. Murphy's tour has taken him to Saudi Arabia, North Yemen, the United Arab Emirates, Oman and Qatar. He is also due to visit Kuwait and Bahrain. Iraq objected last week when U.S. State Department officials had talks with Jalal Talabani, an Iraqi Kurdish leader opposed to the Baghdad government.

Laos holds first elections

BANGKOK (AP) — Laos Sunday held its first nationwide election since the communists seized power in that South-East Asian nation 13 years ago, the official Lao news agency KPL said. The agency report, monitored in Bangkok, said voters cast ballots for 4,462 candidates running for 2,410 seats on district-level people's councils. The district elections are to be followed in mid-November by those at provincial and national levels while village elections are to take place later, according to Lao officials. The elections, although still designed to produce candidates favouring the regime, appear to be another sign of greater openness in Laos. Over the past year, the regime was promoted capitalist-style reforms of the economy and plans a large-scale decentralisation of the bureaucracy.

Ozal names two new ministers

ANKARA (AP) — Premier Turgut Ozal Sunday appointed replacements for the state and justice ministers, who were elected to top party jobs last week. The 24-member cabinet resigned Thursday to give Ozal a free hand in appointing new ministers following a convention of his governing Motherland Party. Ozal accepted the resignations of two of the ministers, Justice Minister Oltan Sungurlu and State Minister Vayzel Atasoy. They had been appointed as deputy chairman of the party Friday. The president appointed Mehmet Topcu, 48, as justice minister and Kamran Inan, 58, as state minister in charge of environmental projects and the metallurgy industry.

Iran-Canada talks underway

NICOSIA (AP) — Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati says that talks are underway with Canada to normalise diplomatic relations, the Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA) reported Saturday. IRNA said Velayati gave no details of the negotiations with Ottawa, but stressed that Tehran wants no relations with countries that oppose its policies. He did not elaborate, IRNA said. But he noted that Iran restored its links with France earlier this month after an 11-month rupture and said relations with Britain, strained for years, have "relatively improved."

Iran to free jailed Briton

LONDON (R) — Iran plans to free a British businessman held on spying charges within a month as part of efforts to improve ties with London, the Observer newspaper said Sunday. The newspaper, quoting sources in Iran, said the decision to release Roger Cooper after 2½ years of detention was made after four British parliamentarians visited Iran last week. A Foreign Office spokesman said he could not confirm the report. Cooper, 53, had been held in solitary confinement in Tehran's Evin Jail. He was negotiating business deal for the Gulf-based U.S. oil firm McDermott when arrested.

Aquino seeks arms self-sufficiency

MANILA (R) — President Corazon Aquino said Sunday the Philippines had embarked on a programme of military self-reliance to lessen its dependence on the United States. She said the Philippines was trying to manufacture its armaments under a "self-reliance defence programme" and her government had asked the Philippine congress for a budget of 190 million pesos (\$9.5 million) to fund the project. Aquino made her comments as Philippine and American officials were holding talks on the future of U.S. military bases in the country. Her foreign secretary, Raul Manglapus, said last week the Philippines could close the bases if the United States refused to pay more money for them.

Kuwait unveils budget deficit

KUWAIT (AP) — The cabinet Sunday approved a KD 3.4 billion (\$12.2 billion) budget, with a projected KD 1.34 billion (\$4.8 billion) deficit, the sixth year in a row the country has posted a deficit. Finance Minister Jassim Al Khorafi told reporters that the revenues for the year starting July 1 are estimated at KD 2,054 billion (\$7.4 billion). The projected deficit will be covered by the state's public reserves, he said. Kuwait's oil revenues were estimated at KD 1.788 billion (\$6.4 billion). Ten per cent of revenues, or KD 205.4 million (\$740 million) have to be assigned to the future generations fund, established in 1976 as a financial hedge after Kuwait's oil runs out. If this sum is excluded, the actual deficit in the new budget drops to KD 1.14 billion (\$4 billion).

Troops, protesters clash in Ramallah

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — Israeli troops clashed with Palestinian protesters after Sunday prayers in the occupied West Bank town of Ramallah, which is mainly Christian, and opened fire to disperse demonstrators in Jala-zoun camp after the army entered a primary school and beat up teachers and pupils, according to reports.

The army said it had no information of violent protests in the occupied territories Sunday.

Police suspect that an Israeli reserve soldier who claimed he was stabbed by four Palestinians at a traffic intersection Saturday lied about the attack because he was late getting back to his base.

The reported incident was one of two late night assaults on

Israeli targets. The other was a bomb explosion near an Israeli bus as it headed to a Jewish settlement in the occupied West Bank, which damaged the vehicle but caused no injuries.

The soldier, Chaim Yosef, 38, said the Arabs assaulted him and tried to grab his weapon as he stood at a hitching post at a junction near Tel Aviv, an army spokesman said Saturday.

The Israeli Itim news agency said Yosef told police he was stabbed four times.

But Tel Aviv police spokeswoman Shlomit Herzberg said Sunday that Yosef had only scratches on his arm, not stab wounds, and that his version of events "is suspect and we are checking whether it is correct."

(Continued on page 5)

Iraqis evict last Iranian from south

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — Iraq said its army drove the last pockets of Iranian occupiers out of its southern Howeizah marshes in a new push Sunday.

Iraq's official Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA) admitted that Iraq's Third Army Corps, spearheaded by units of the elite Presidential Guard, had pushed its forces out of the Majnoon sector, Iran's last foothold in southern Iraq.

IRNA said the Iraqis "gained control" of the Majnoon Islands in the swamplands in a lightning assault Saturday.

But it charged the Iraqis seized the islands, held by Iran since 1984, through "extensive use of chemical weapons to force Iran's combatants to retreat."

An Iraqi military communiqué said the operation had "destroyed the last Iranian military presence" within the Iraqi border in the region.

Iraqi President Saddam Hussein was quoted Sunday as telling his spearhead force of Presidential Guards the recapture of Majnoon heralded the final phase of regaining all Iraqi territory.

"Today's battle was the last and hardest link in the chain ... final victory is very near ..." Baghdad newspapers quoted him as saying.

"Your army, the other corps, might need you to help in other matters," he told the guards.

Political sources said Iraq's next major attack will most likely be against the northeastern town of Halabja, occupied by Iran last March.

The small town of Haj Omran, to the north, and some surrounding heights, are still held by Iran but Halabja represents the only sizable piece of Iraqi territory still occupied.

Iraq's recapture of the man-

made Majnoon Islands, which lie atop one of the world's biggest oilfields, is the latest Iraqi success in a string of offensives.

Iraqis celebrated the Majnoon victories Sunday with street marches and rallies at the ruling Baath Party headquarters in Baghdad.

Iraqi Oil Minister Issam Abdul Rahim Al Chalabi said Saturday the Majnoon field had estimated reserves of 30 billion barrels of oil, six to seven billion barrels of

them ready for extraction.

In July 1985, President Hussein was quoted by Kuwait's Arab Times as saying neither side could achieve military victory in the war which began in September 1980.

"What is realistic, is... foiling the aim of the (enemy)," the Arab Times reported him as saying in an interview.

Iraqi military communiques Saturday said fighter-bombers attacked military targets south-west of Ahvaz to prevent Iran moving up troops towards Majnoon.

Fighting still raged Sunday in the marshes east of the Tigris River and 130 kilometres north of Basra. But by all accounts the main battle was over.



2 Syrians killed in Fateh crossfire; 'Ain Al Hilweh carbomb kills 2 boys

BEIRUT (Agencies) — The two sons of a Palestinian leader were killed Sunday when his hooby-trapped car exploded outside his home in South Lebanon as a power struggle between rival Palestinian factions flared anew in Beirut refugee camps.

Sunday's casualties raised the toll since the latest bout of fighting erupted June 9 to 71 killed and 263 wounded.

By police count, 120 people have been killed and 516 wounded since the power struggle started May 1.

In the 'Ain Al Hilweh refugee

camp outside the South Lebanon port of Sidon, the two sons of Mohammad Mirad, a central committee member of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP), were killed when his hooby-trapped car exploded, police reported.

They were identified as Ali, 13, and Mazen, 6. Police said the

(Continued on page 5)

Shamir 'authorised' PoW talks with PLO

LONDON (AP) — Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir authorised talks with the Palestine Liberation Organisation's (PLO) political headquarters in Tunis to try to discover what had happened to three Israeli soldiers missing in Lebanon, the Sunday Times reported.

The report, attributed to un-

identified Israeli and PLO sources, said the contacts have continued, despite Shamir's insistence that he would never permit such meetings because the PLO was dedicated to the destruction of the Jewish state."

The newspaper said the disclosure "is likely to embarrass Shamir, who has blocked a proposed Middle East peace conference on his insistence that he will not negotiate with the PLO."

The Israelis still do not know the whereabouts of the three prisoners of war (PoWs), the report added. It said they disappeared when their tank was ambushed by Syrians June 11, 1982.

It said a fourth soldier in the tank, Hezi Shai, was returned by a Palestinian dissident faction in a 1985 exchange of three Israelis for 1,150 Palestinian prisoners.

The Sunday Times said the contacts began last November when the PLO contacted an Israeli Arab, Ahmad Tibi, to say it had information about the soldiers. It said Tibi made contact with Shamir through cabinet minister Ezer Weizman and Shamir authorised Tibi to visit Tunis to see the PLO.

(Continued on page 5)

U.N. session on disarmament ends without accord

By Anthony Goodman
Reuters

UNITED NATIONS — Despite an all-night final effort, a month-long U.N. special session on disarmament ended in failure early Sunday without agreement on a set of guidelines for future arms cuts.

The session was the least successful of the three held since 1978 devoted entirely to the problems of swollen arsenals, now costing close to \$1,000 billion a year.

Its opening had been accompanied by hopeful auguries, including last December's U.S.-Soviet accord scrapping intermediate range nuclear forces (INF) and the recent upbeat summit meeting in Moscow between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

A proposed final document founded on the wording of sections dealing with a number of specific topics. They included: A comprehensive nuclear test-ban treaty, chemical weapons, verification of arms cuts, naval disarmament, the relationship between disarmament and development, and references to Israel and South Africa as having acquired nuclear-weapon capabilities.

But the committee, which invariably acts by consensus, was unable to decide and tossed the whole problem to the assembly plenary, which convened soon afterwards and decided to close the book on the session.

It had been due to end Saturday but a parliamentary device was invoked shortly before midnight to "stop the clock" and allow backstage bargaining to continue into the small hours.

Despite the failure of the session, the non-confronta-

tional atmosphere that marked its opening was largely maintained, despite occasional flashes of anger or finger-pointing.

In a thinly veiled reference to the United States, China told the closing meeting:

"Many countries have made serious efforts. However, we cannot but frankly point out a certain country which should hold important responsibilities to disarmament has over-emphasised some logic which cannot be understood by others and insisted very much on its position."

In addition to East-West rivalries, differences surfaced between Third World countries seeking a major role for the United Nations in disarmament and major powers that do not wish to be hamstrung in their bilateral negotiations.

The United States was particularly anxious to avoid any move aimed at preventing an arms race in outer space that would hinder development of the strategic defence initiative (SDI) designed to intercept hostile missiles.

It was also opposed to any mention of naval disarma-

ment.

(Continued on page 5)

Rescuers abandon hope for landslide victims



An earth-mover pulls out the wreckage of a truck crushed under mud in the landslide near Turkey's Black Sea port of Trabzon

news agency said workers were trying to reach a buried restaurant where most of the missing are believed to be.

Villagers said the restaurant was packed when the slip hit, engulfing cars, lorries and about five buses.

Many of those in the restaurant were believed to be drivers and passengers from the vehicles which had been held up about eight hours by a huge rock.

dumped on the main road in an earlier fall.

Haibert Knirsch, counsellor at the West German embassy in Ankara, told reporters in Catak: "It is believed there is no chance of survival any more."

Knirsch added: "There is a possibility of keeping them (buried) there because of the time and effort to get the bodies out."

He said three West German

tourists and two Britons were believed among the dead.

The provincial governor has listed 41 Turks and three foreigners reported missing and said it could take up to 15 days to clear the mud, compacted earth and rock.

An early estimate by the Turkish Red Crescent that up to 300 people could have been buried has been discounted by provincial officials.

Cuba blames S. Africa for build-up in Angola

CAIRO (Agencies) — A senior Cuban official admitted Sunday an increased Cuban military presence in southern Angola but defended the move as a "proportionate and appropriate" response to a "brutal" South African

attack on the area.

Jorge Risquet Valdes, chairman of the Cuban Communist Party's Foreign Affairs Committee, said

ACOR chief leaves after 7 years, thousands of sites

By Rania Atalla
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — For the past 20 years, the American Centre for Oriental Research (ACOR) has played a major role in archaeological development in Jordan. Behind ACOR's activities for the past 7 years have been David McReery, ACOR's director, who will be heading back to the United States with his family next week.

That, by no means, signifies the end of his work in Jordan, for the contribution he has made to the development of archaeology in this country will remain valuable to many, and the knowledge which he gained in return will be shared with his students to be in the U.S. state of Oregon.

"Our interest in archaeology was one of the reasons for our coming to Jordan... and that has, by no means, been disappointing," he told the Jordan Times. "We have done numerous archaeological surveys and have discovered thousands of sites."

ACOR's major thrust, according to McReery, is conducting formal scholarly archaeological research through excavations.

"ACOR's two major public activities are lectures and field trips, and we try to get people here to work with Friends of Archaeology," a group of foreign and local people interested in archaeology.

ACOR was founded in 1968 to address the needs of Jordanians and Americans who appreciated the rich but untapped potential of Jordan's archaeological remains, according to ACOR's brochure.

Since then it has become a base for American archaeologists in Jordan and a focal point for cooperation among Jordanian, American and international archaeologists, historians, epigraphists and other scholars.

ACOR's centre in Amman now provides technical resources, library facilities and public information programmes and serves as a forum for sharing the fruits of archaeological and his-

torical research with scholars, students, official authorities and the public.

McReery believes that apart from boosting a country's tourism, archaeological work and research may have important contributions to modern day life.

The study of ancient agricultural systems, like methods of irrigation for example, has possible implications for modern development," he said. "We learn things like what people in ancient times were eating, what their sicknesses were, their life span, the infant mortality etc."

He cites as an example the discovery in Ain Ghazal of houses with plaster floors that are more than 9000 years old. From the excavation and research, he said, "We know the formula that was used for the plaster, and it seems feasible to produce it for

local use and maybe even for export."

Before he became ACOR director, McReery often came to Jordan for research. In 1979, he received a fellowship for a doctoral thesis which he did in Ghor Al Safi. "Through studying ancient plant remains, I came to understand how the ancient agricultural system in that area worked. The problems they faced then are being repeated now," he noted.

As director of ACOR, McReery's policy was to encourage people from different disciplines to work in archaeological research in various areas of the country. "Whereas previously archaeology focussed mainly on architecture and pottery, it has now become more interdisciplinary," he said. "We try to involve geologists, physical anthropologists, social anthropologists, and ethnographers.

He added that the relatively new trend, that of gaining a broader understanding of what ancient life was for the common person, will probably continue in the future.

While McReery was busy excavating sites all around Jordan for the past seven years, his wife Linda spent half of her time teaching piano to more than 40 children. But she took part in archaeological work as well. She worked for seven weeks on excavation of the Karak castle and other sites near the Dead Sea. She contributed to an archaeological survey in the south where the Arab Potash Company is currently located, and in 1979 helped conduct a 3-week survey of the Aqaba region. "As someone not professionally involved with archaeology I paid my dues to archaeology," she remarked with a smile.

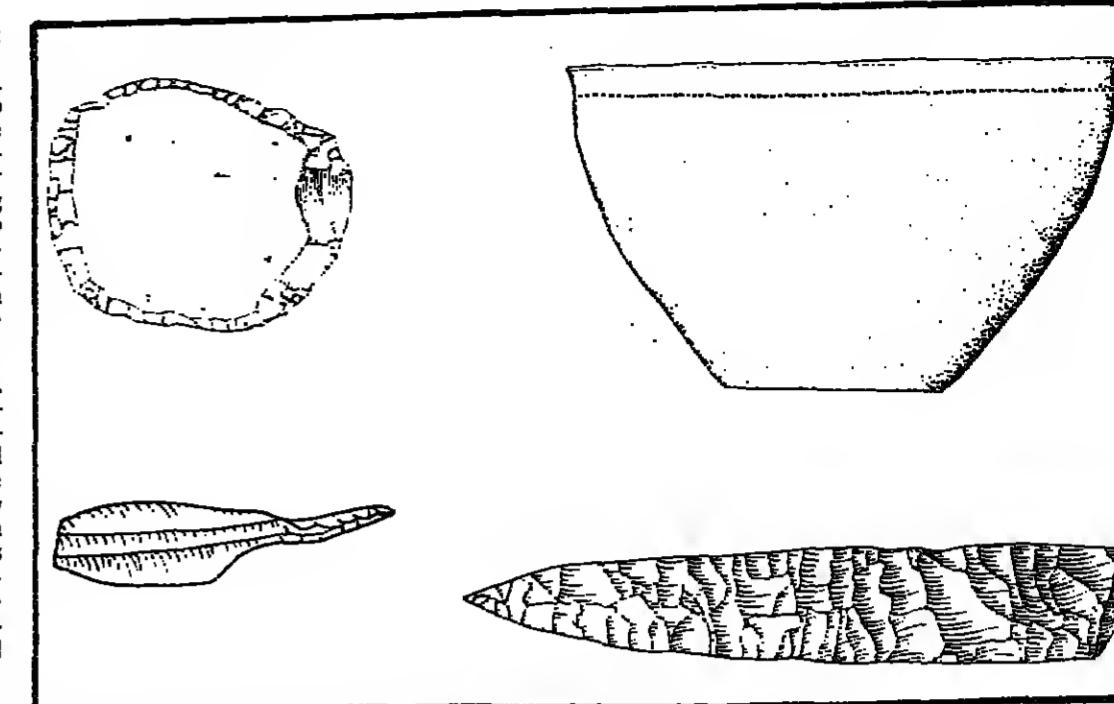
When the McReeries return to the U.S. David will be teaching courses on near eastern history, religion and archaeology at Willamette University. Linda will have her two-year-old daughter Krista-Jumanah to take care of "without the luxury of a baby sitter," which she enjoyed in Jordan. She plans to continue teaching music, perhaps directing a choir.

Linda and David said they would like to return to Jordan in the future, possibly a visit every other year. David wants to continue his research in the country and plans to bring some of his students along for field trips.

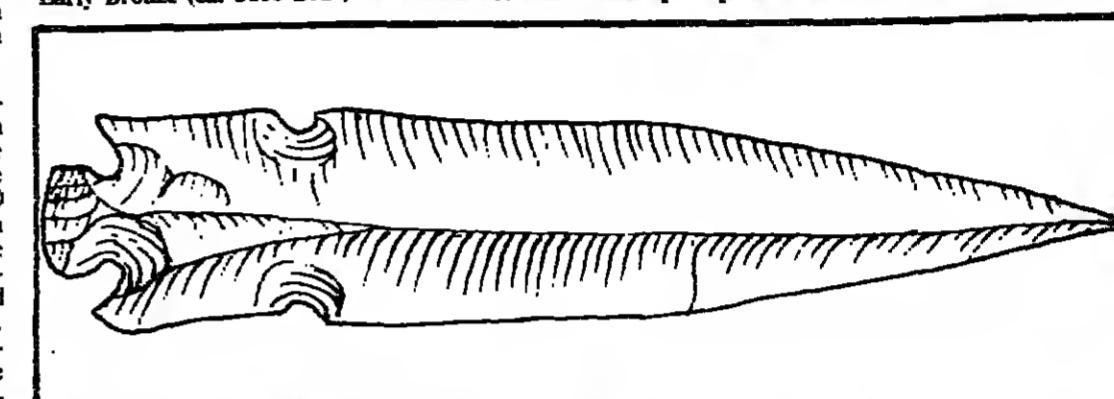
"The nice thing about coming back," Linda said, is that "we will have the time and freedom to visit the rest of the area and perhaps learn Arabic."

Looking back at the seven years they spent in Jordan, David conceded it was "exhausting and exhilarating," at the same time. "One of the high points of our stay in Jordan was the people that we met," he said.

Leaving the Middle East is the hardest part for Mikhail, who has



Neolithic (ca. 7000 B.C.) scraper from 'Ain Ghazal
Early Bronze (ca. 3100 B.C.) bowl from the Bab edh-Dhra cemetery. Neolithic (ca. 7000 B.C.) drill and spear point from 'Ain Ghazal



Neolithic (ca. 7000 B.C.) projectile point from 'Ain Ghazal.

Farewell to a colleague

By Najwa Naijar
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

Mikhail freelanced for the Jordan Times for three years, mostly covering social, humanitarian and some political issues. She considers the Jordan Times as a "starting point" in her career.

"The newspaper was a push forward on the local level," she said, adding "I enjoyed reporting and writing features. VOA was a bit different since it was on a wider scale."

Salam Ne'matt, a Jordan Times staff reporter, recalled Olga's early days of work with the Jordan Times in 1983: "Olga was never the typical reporter you would meet at a newspaper," he said. "She rarely took part in the many heated debates on controversial issues, except when she was making a sarcastic comment. She seemed above it all, but did it in such a warm manner and with such innocence that she always got away with it."

Ne'matt said that Olga's transfer to Washington will be a loss for Jordan and especially the Jordan Times staff. "We will miss her," he added.

Olga Mikhail
in 1982, Mikhail, a Palestinian by origin, lived in the city of her birth, Beirut.

During her two years with the Amman VOA regional office, she visited Bagdad (and the warfront), Qatar, Beirut, and Damascus. She added that she wished she could have travelled more.

Prior to working with VOA,

completing construction work at the Arab

a significant increase in the number of people visiting the ancient fortress.

earth-moving equipment cut into the side of the tomb

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION
TV JORDAN
1205 ... Evening Show Contd.
1205 ... News Summary
1205 ... Evening Show Summary
1205 ... Evening Show (continued)
1205 ... Close Town

JORDAN WORLD SERVICE
TV JORDAN

1205 ... Behind the Wall

1205 ... World News 0600 24 Hours

1205 ... MSA Recordings of the Week

1205 ... News 0600 1000 1400 1800

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1205 ... 1000 1400 1800 2200

1205 ... Behind the Wall 1130

1205 ... Behind the Wall 1130

1205 ... British Press Review 1230 Good

Books 1230 Financial News followed

by Sports Roundup 1245 Peebles

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Arab children's congress opens today

AMMAN (J.T.) — The eighth Arab Children's Congress will open Monday at the Royal Cultural Centre (RCC) under the patronage of Her Majesty Queen Noor and in the presence of 15 ambassadors whose countries are taking part in the congress.

The opening session will include national dances to be presented by children from the Haya Art Centre and students of the National Music Conservatory, both of which are run by Noor Al Hussein Foundation (NHF) which is also sponsoring the congress.

Following the opening which will take place at 10:00 a.m. the children will be taken on tours of the Roman Amphitheatre downtown Amman, the national museums, the Haya Art Centre and the Martyr's Monument.

The visits are part of a week-long programme of activities which will include tours of archaeological places including Jerash, meetings with Jordanian children, visits to the Jordan Electricity Authority, the Sahab Industrial City, visits to Jordanian families, a tour of the Dead Sea and the Jordan Valley region, and recreational activities which are included in the daily programmes.

All the participating children, aged 10 to 13, will be present at the opening ceremony and will take part in the various activities.

According to a NHF statement, the children will attend a seminar on the development of children in the Arab World.

The annual event was initiated by Queen Noor in 1980 to offer Arab children the opportunity to familiarise themselves with the culture of their Arab Nation.

The NEF said that through their shared experiences during the different programmes and visits, the Arab children are encouraged to appreciate more fully the contemporary challenges and the ancient bonds of culture and understanding that are common to all Arab people.

Countries participating in the congress's activities are: Iraq, the United Arab Emirates, Sudan, Oman, Kuwait, North Yemen, Egypt, Tunisia, Morocco, Qatar, Syria, Lebanon, Bahrain, Algeria, Somalia, Palestine and Jordan.

Each participating country has sent four children: two boys and two girls.

Mufti visits Karak

NHF Director General Ina'am Al Mufti visited Karak Governorate Sunday where she met Governor Mohammad Shobaki to discuss the foundation's projects in the governorate.

Mufti toured Ma'an district where she inspected a bee-breeding project for honey production carried out by NHF in cooperation with the Jordan Cooperative Organisation (JCO).

The NHF director later held a meeting with Salwa Al Masri, director of the Women and Development Project, which is a NHF-sponsored scheme.



Her Royal Highness Princess Basma Sunday inaugurates one of the four new community centres in Shobak (Petra photo)

Princess Basma opens 4 centres

SHOBAK (Petra) — Her Royal Highness Princess Basma Sunday opened four integrated community centres at villages in the Shobak district in southern Jordan, and donated JD 6,000 to help promote their programmes.

The Princess, who is president of the Queen Alia Social Welfare Fund (QAF) visited Zubeida, Jahl, Baqaa and Bir Al Dabagh, where the QAF sponsored the construction of the centres which cater for various cultural, recreational and social needs of the local communities.

The heads of the four centres delivered speeches at the inaugural ceremonies paying tribute to Princess Basma's efforts in social and voluntary work benefiting the Jordanian society as a whole.

They noted that the opening of the new centres coincides with the Kingdom's celebrations of Great Arab Revolt anniversary which they said reflects the Kingdom's determination "to carry out the objectives of the Great Revolt by trying to bring about progress and prosperity for all citizens."

The speakers lauded QAF's contribution to the comprehensive development process in the Kingdom through the implementation of social and economic projects.

The new centres, which cost a total of JD 124,000 to build, have facilities for children's nurseries, vocational training for girls, multi-purpose halls for lectures and libraries and children's clubs.

Each of the centres will receive JD 1,500 out of the Princess's donation.

The opening ceremonies at the four villages were attended by the governor of Ma'an, the directors of police and government departments, heads of local municipal and village councils, representatives of women's unions and other organisations in the Shobak district.

NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

PRINCE CONGRATULATES: His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Sunday sent a cable to Djibouti President Hassan Gouled Aptidon congratulating him on his country's National Day and wishing him continued good health and the Djibouti people further progress and prosperity.

ROYAL DECREE: A Royal Decree was issued Sunday approving the appointment of Mr. Mohammad Al Jariri and Mr. Jamal Momani as governors in the Ministry of Interior.

HEALTH SYMPOSIUM ENDS: A five-day health symposium on the health situation in Jordan, attended by 120 doctors from the Health Ministry, concluded on Sunday. Participants in the symposium listened to lectures about pathogens, mental and physical handicaps, importance of vaccines and means of combatting diarrhoeal diseases.

JD 37,193 AID: The Zarqa branch of the National Aid Fund gave JD 37,193 in assistance to some 438 needy families in the past five months. Zarqa Social Development Centre has spent JD 3,350 on the vocational rehabilitation of four cases, in addition to JD 258 for physical rehabilitation of two cases.

SYMPOSIUM ON CHILDREN: A multiple purpose symposium on Jordanian children, scheduled for June 28, has been postponed until July 6. The symposium, which will tackle issues pertaining to the pre-school children, will be held under the patronage of Her Majesty Queen Noor Al Hussein.

MADABA HOSPITAL ANNEX: Health Minister Zaid Hamzeh Sunday laid the foundation stones for two new buildings which will be annexed to Jamil Touqanji Hospital in Madaba to increase the number of beds to 130. Hamzeh also opened the operation theatre at the hospital. Hamzeh said the Ministry will sign a contract next week for building a hospital in Karak.

ADMINISTRATIVE SKILLS: A two-week course on developing administrative skills, organised by the Jordan Institute of Management in cooperation with the Civil Aviation Authority, started Sunday with 14 administrative officers attending. Participants will receive training on planning organisation, communications, decision-making and administrative monitoring.

AWOJ condemns Israeli closure of Arab centre

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Arab Women's Organisation of Jordan (AWOJ) has denounced an Israeli closure of the Birch-based Isra' Al Usrah (Family Welfare Society) and called on the Arab and international public opinion to exercise pressures on the Israeli authorities to rescind its decision.

In a statement issued on Saturday the AWOJ said that the closure of the society means the dismissal of 4,800 ladies from their work and deprives 200 children of nursery services. It also deprives 132 girls from the opportunity to have training on an income generating trades.

The statement said: "This Israeli oppressive measure is an integral part of the Israeli terroristic methods used to quell the Palestinian uprising, which de-

mphasized the Palestinian determination to restore their legitimate rights."

The statement called on all trade unions in Jordan, women and student groups and all organisations to extend every possible help to the Palestinian people in the occupied Arab territories.

It also called on the media to expose the Israeli oppressive measures against Palestinians in the occupied territories.

Concluding its statement, the AWOJ called on all world organisations and the Arab League to move at a faster pace to ensure convening the proposed international peace conference, "which should be attended by all parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organisation, the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people."

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Ministry of Education has denied that the English language examination for the Tawjih students given last Thursday was above the students' standard.

The ministry's Director of Examination Ahmad Taqi said in a statement to Al Ra'i Arabic daily that the examination was based on the students' textbooks and at a level with those of medium

intelligence.

The Tawjih students started their final examination session on June 19 and are due to end it by June 30. But Ministry of Education teams are already involved in marking the papers to obtain results well before universities report for the autumn term.

Nearly 52,000 students are taking the Tawjih examinations in the East Bank of Jordan.

AMMAN (J.T.) — Director of Foreign Students Affairs at the Soviet Ministry of Higher Education, Mr. Nikolai Shigov, called at Yarmouk University Sunday and met with its President Mohammad Hamdan to discuss bilateral cooperation in higher education.

Hamdan briefed the guest on the university's development and programmes and explored areas where the two sides can launch cooperation especially in physical education, and fine arts.

The Soviet official met also with the dean of the university's faculty of science and his assistants and heard a briefing on the development of the Science Department and its programmes.

Mabrouk

Jordan Times freelance reporter Sana Atiyeh Saturday delivered a healthy, and very cute, 3,350 gramme girl.

We, at The Jordan Times, wish Sana, her husband Muhammad and son Faris our very best, and the newly born baby a very prosperous future.

South Shuneh meeting discusses pilgrims camp

SOUTH SHUNEH (Petra, J.T.) — The South Shuneh district governor Sunday chaired a meeting to discuss arrangements at the "pilgrims camp" near South Shuneh to house pilgrims arriving here from the occupied Arab territories.

Heads of departments and concerned authorities attended the meeting which discussed basic services to the pilgrims during their stay at the camp, on their way to and back from the holy places in Mecca and Medina.

They said that the first convoys will start leaving for Mecca on July 4.

Ministry denies English exam was above standard

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Ministry of Education has denied that the English language examination for the Tawjih students given last Thursday was above the students' standard.

The ministry's Director of Examination Ahmad Taqi said in a statement to Al Ra'i Arabic daily that the examination was based on the students' textbooks and at a level with those of medium

Cabinet consider exemptions for some projects

AMMAN (Petra, J.T.) — The cabinet Sunday announced that a number of development projects in Jordan will be considered as economic projects and entitled to exemptions provided for in the Jordanian law on encouraging investments which was issued in 1987.

A cabinet statement said that the decision was taken upon recommendations from a specialised committee reviewing such schemes, but did not give details about the nature and the number of these projects.

The cabinet also endorsed a unified allowances system designed to streamline allowances given to employees, technicians, doctors, engineers and others employed by government departments.

The endorsement was made upon recommendation by a special government commission entrusted with overhauling the civil service system in the Kingdom, according to a cabinet statement.

Earlier this month four Jordanian professional unions rejected the new system and said they will submit a joint memorandum to the government to explain reasons behind their rejection.

The rejection was voiced by the presidents of the engineering, medical, agricultural engineers at meetings held at the Professional Association Complex in Amman.

Under the unified allowances system the government plans to impose a new set of regulations governing allowances to civil servants in accordance with their university degrees and their technical capabilities.

Hiyasat to attend U.N. seminar on housing

AMMAN (Petra) — Housing Corporation Director General Yousef Hiyasat left for Berlin Sunday to take part in a seminar on housing problems in developing nations.

The two-week seminar, organised by East Germany in cooperation with the U.N. Centre for Human Settlements, will discuss housing policies, social problems related to housing, means of developing housing estates, and expanding urban regions among other topics.

Also on the agenda are questions related to the manufacture

of building material, employing local raw substances, improving the quality of material used in buildings, housing designs, and visits by participants to housing projects in rural regions.

Hiyasat said he will submit a working paper dealing with housing strategies in the Kingdom, the present housing situation in the country and its problems and proposed solutions for them, the use of land for building, means of financing housing schemes and the employment of Jordanian primary material in construction.

Incidents claim 176 lives in first half of 1988 — Tarawneh

AMMAN (Petra) — A total of 176 people died and 3,989 were injured in 5,199 incidents involving fires and requiring the assistance of the Civil Defence Department (CDD) during the first half of 1988, CDD Director General Khaled Tarawneh announced Sunday.

He said CDD men were called out to deal with rescue operations as a result of accidents and incidents of different types such as drowning, fires and cases where first aid was required.

CDD vehicles are equipped with devices and radio telephones to call hospitals and CDD headquarters to offer good service in emergency cases, Tarawneh added.

He said apart from first aid services to victims of road accidents, CDD men have been trained to offer medical assistance to cardiac patients and women giving birth.

"Most fires burnt dry grass in unused land but caused damage to property nearby in most cases," Tarawneh added.

He proposed that a national

week-long campaign be organised

annually to remove the grass before it becomes dry enough for a cigarette end to start a big fire.

Tarawneh said the CDD centres

have been provided with up-to-date equipment and vehicles to deal with any eventuality, as well as ambulances that can offer immediate assistance to people in distress and tackle the results of accidents, especially on main highways.

The CDD has set up main centres in Amman, Qweira, Hasa, Qatraneh, Jizeh, Sahaab, Muwaqqar, Azraq, Safa, Wreishieh, Ghrandal, Bir Mathkour, Huseineh and the Ma'an

Highway, to offer emergency assistance to the public, Tarawneh noted.

CDD vehicles are equipped

with devices and radio telephones

to call hospitals and CDD head-

quarters which enable them to

offer good service in emergency

cases, Tarawneh said.

In 1986 and 1987 CDD men

dealt with 80 delivery cases and

2,688 road accidents in which 88 people were killed and 2,714 were injured, Tarawneh said.

He said so far 700 Jordanian

firms, banks, hotels, cinemas,

stores and industrial businesses

have provided information about

their location and storage systems

to help the CDD carry out

prompt service in emergencies.

In addition, Tarawneh said, the

CDD has offered 60,679 training

courses to public and private

organisations, over the past 10

years, to enlist the help of mem-

bers of the public and employees

in their humanitarian work.

Tarawneh said that the CDD is

now involved in setting up an

early alarm system to offer

speedy service to industrial con-

cerns and other businesses.

The system being set up in

cooperation with the Telecom-

munications Corporation (TCC),

will deal with fires and other

disasters that might occur in va-

rious firms and companies in a

very short time, thus minimising

damage and losses," Tarawneh

explained.

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ADP — a step towards unity

THE ARAB citizens of Israel appear to have taken the first definite step towards organising as a force to be reckoned with in Israeli politics with the meeting held earlier this week in Tiberias. The birth of an all-Arab political party in Israel was long overdue, but it is never too late. No doubt, the Palestinian uprising in the occupied West Bank and Gaza galvanised the long-neglected and increasingly alienated 800,000 Israeli Arabs into realising their potential political clout after lying dormant for decades.

There is little doubt that if the new party, which will hold its first convention in July, succeeds in uniting the actual 320,000 Israeli Arab voters it will have decisive influence in the Israeli parliament. They could easily net 15 parliament seats which will make them the third largest political bloc after Labour and Likud.

But the potential danger lies in divisions within the Israeli Arab community, which has traditionally towed the communist Rakha line or that of others, including the Progressive List for Peace. Quite simply, it is clear that no existing Israeli party, be it the communists or the so-called moderates, can or will give utmost priority to the cause of Israeli Arabs and their grievances resulting from organised discrimination.

The very fact that the new Arab Democratic Party was founded by long-time Labour parliamentarian Abdul Wahab Darawsheh testifies to the inability of any Israeli party to address the problem of the Israeli Arabs, be it on the social, economic or political level.

It is also doubtful whether an exclusive platform calling for peace based on a two-state solution will help the Israeli Arabs achieve their objectives since it is clear that any successful pursuit of such a solution needs initial political power, which could only be achieved through redressing the socio-economic problems of the community.

In any event, the foundation stone has been laid with the formation of the Arab Democratic Party. It is indeed tricky and challenging to build on it and the need of the day is unity beyond all barriers.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Beginning of peace?

IN a matter of eight hours the Iraqi armed forces were able to score another stunning victory over the Iranian forces and liberate Majnoon Islands after occupation that lasted several years. The victory, coming after earlier victories at Fao and Shalamcheh, brings the Iran-Iraq war into a new stage, and makes it clear for all Iranians that they are losing the war and that they have to re-examine their position and opt for peace with their neighbours. The Iraqi victories should serve as a lesson to Iran which has only harvested disaster and destruction over the past eight years due to the stubbornness of its rulers. Iraq continues to call for an end to the war with Iran and has been exerting strenuous efforts to bring Iran to the negotiating table so that no more lives can be lost in a futile conflict. The Iraqi victories are bound to enhance the Arab Nation's struggle to end all external acts of aggression on Arab territory and the march for peace sought by the Arab Nation. These victories are bound to bolster the Arab countries' confidence in their continued struggle to regain their rights and lands in Palestine, and end Israel's aggression on Arab states. Unless Iran gives up its present intransigent and stubborn stand, the Iraqis have no alternative but to pursue the war and to force the Tehran regime to opt for peace in implementation of United Nations' Security Council Resolution 598.

Al Dustour: Useful lesson for Iran

THERE is no doubt that the Iraqi victory at Majnoon Islands will have its impact on the course of the conflict in the Gulf region. The overwhelming Iraqi superiority and the ignominious defeat of the Iranians should serve as a useful lesson to the rulers in Tehran who ought to revise their relations with their Arab neighbours. The victories of the Iraqi armed forces clearly demonstrate the military might which confronts Iran. The Iranian defeat in the battlefield coupled with internal strife and divisions within the Iranian regime and society should prompt Iran to seek peace with its neighbour. It is indeed hoped that the Iraqi victories will send a clear message to the Iranian nation and bring about an awakening. The Iraqi victories should help the Iranian people to find a means for ending the bloodshed and the destruction inside Iran. The Iraqi victories have exposed the weaknesses of the Iranian regime and its armed forces; and most importantly, have proved the futility of pursuing a losing war. We greet the Iraqi people and armed forces and hail their victories and heroic struggle to stop aggression and establish peace in the Gulf.

Sawt Al Shaab: A victory for all Arabs

THE occupied Majnoon Islands are free at last, following four years of Iranian occupation. Throughout the past four years the Iranian occupation had caused incessant pain to the Iraqi people and the armed forces who have now won a decisive victory and liberated their usurped territory. The new Iraqi victory means regaining a strategically important territory that is rich with oil. It also means an end to Iran's arrogance and bragging that its forces were holding Iraqi territory. Additionally, it sends a clear message to the Iranian nation that it can no more pursue the conflict and should rather opt for peace. The liberation of Majnoon Islands was part of a series of Iraqi victories and a series of Iranian defeats. We view the Iraqi victory as one for all Arabs, paving the way for the Arab Nation's to emphasise self-confidence and unity efforts to repel external aggression. In achieving victory the Iraqis have reason to be proud, and in seeking to end the war they are backed by all peace loving nations. Perhaps this new victory will bring the Iranian rulers back to their senses, to accept United Nations' Security Council Resolution 598 for peace with their Arab neighbours.

The role that Jackson could play

By Waleed M. Sadi

MONTREAL: Michael Dukakis, the Democratic candidate for the presidency of the United States, is now on record as being supportive of the transfer of the U.S. embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. Jesse Jackson, who made a remarkable struggle against the greatest of odds to win the nomination of his party but lost in the primaries to Dukakis, is now on record as opposed to the idea.

The Democratic convention, due to meet next month to formalise the candidacy of Michael Dukakis, is also expected to adopt a political platform incorporating the official line of the Democratic Party including that of Dukakis on various matters, issues and foreign conflicts including, of course, the Middle East conflict. And in view of the conflicting positions taken by Dukakis and Jesse Jackson on, for example, the Middle East problems, one can be sure that a tempest will be brewing between them during the process of the Democratic convention which will formalise the political platform of the Democratic Party.

True Dukakis will be the official Democratic candidate to the office of the president of the United States and will have a lot to say about any such platform, yet Jackson still carries considerable weight within the Democratic Party. His constituency, as illustrated by the political strength that he has manifested throughout the primary elections, is indeed massive and cuts across colour, economic and social lines in the United States.

It is now a foregone conclusion that for Michael Dukakis to win the November elections against the Republican candidate George Bush he will need every inch of support that Jackson can muster in favour of the Democratic Party and its official candidate. That is why there will be considerable dealing and wheeling within the Democratic Party from now till their convention is held about how to assuage and accommodate Jesse Jackson and his supporters. Jackson has already hinted in view of his huge constituency he has earned the right to be the candidate of his party for the post of vice president of the United States. After the primaries proved beyond doubt that Jackson was the second strongest Democratic candidate after Dukakis and has won over no less than five other formidable Democratic candidates. Surely therefore he expects to be offered a high post commensurate with his political clout.

Till now, there is no hint about what Dukakis has in mind to offer

Jackson. I for one, however, believe that Jackson will be offered the post of U.S. secretary of state should Dukakis, as expected, be elected president. There are several factors which are working in that direction, the most important of which is the decision of Dukakis not to offer Jackson the post of vice president. Dukakis knows only too well that the American people are not yet ready for a black vice president.

Even though great advances were already made in the direction of enhancing the prestige and power of the black Americans. The great strides made in support of the black Americans seeking equality and equal opportunities were made very painstakingly. Yet the road to complete equality has not been finished and more time is needed for that purpose.

Seen in this vein, the post of secretary of state offers Dukakis the opportunity to appease Jackson and his constituency and to reward them for their strength but not at an unhearably high price.

The post of secretary of state, as the post of minister of foreign affairs enjoys the happy combination of being important yet not a very critical function. Practically all over the world such posts are not viewed as too sensitive, as their occupiers are not necessarily privy to all the highly sensitive information which remains in the exclusive domain of the most inner circle in any given government.

By offering Jackson the high post of secretary of state, Dukakis would kill two birds with one stone: Jackson himself and his constituency would feel sufficiently appreciated and rewarded to occupy such a post; and the larger constituency of Dukakis would not feel unduly threatened or antagonised by having a black liberal political figure serve as the secretary of state.

I also believe that Jackson would jump at the occasion of becoming the first ever black secretary of state of the United States. Such a position would accord him the rare and exclusive opportunity to deal with such hot international conflicts as the situation in South Africa and the issue of apartheid. He would also enjoy the opportunity to push forward for a settlement in the Middle East on the strength of his solid connections with the Arab World including the PLO. The parties to the Arab-Israeli conflict may get a relief if and when Jesse Jackson becomes the next U.S. secretary of state on the strength of his faithful commitment to the slogan of granting justice to the

Palestinians, security to the Israelis and peace to both sides.

Obviously it is premature to gauge how these attitudes are going to be translated into operational principles. Yet we in the Arab World can be sure that such perspectives by the prospective future U.S. secretary of state stand to tone down whatever imbalance may exist in the policies of the projected future president of the United States, Michael Dukakis. Moreover, it is just probable that Dukakis has in mind something revolutionary and exciting to offer to the Arab side to neutralise his outspoken support of Israel as manifested by his declared position that the U.S. embassy should be transferred from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. Surely he knows how thorny and sensitive this subject is not only to the Arab World but rather to the whole Islamic World as well.

Therefore, he may still feel that he has to be the equaliser under the dual pressure of Jesse Jackson and the psychological need to appear balanced.

In any case for us in Jordan as elsewhere in the Arab World we have no choice in the matter of who is going to be the next president of the United States. We are accustomed already to unsympathetic ears in the White House and for all intents and purposes it makes little difference who is on the helm in Washington. Yet our traumatic encounters with the centres of power in the United States should not prevent us from trying to cultivate relationships that could begin the process of a genuine review of U.S. policies towards the Arab World.

In more than one way, Dukakis could be the parallel of Soviet-leader Mikhail Gorbachev. It is no sheer historical accident that brought Gorbachev to the scene in the Soviet Union. Likewise, it may not be just a historical coincidence that Michael Dukakis is destined to be the next President of the United States. His championship of multilateralism and commitment to cut down drastically on nuclear weapons could serve as real impetus to detente between Washington and Moscow. And real rapprochement between the superpowers could promise many surprises on the international scene. But if we in the Arab World are left behind and on the fringe of the relevant issues that will determine the shape of the future of the world, such rapprochement become fraught with danger for us that not even a U.S. secretary of state like Jackson can do much about.

Military coup ends immediate hopes for democracy in Haiti

By Paul Iredale
Reuter

PONT-AU-PRINCE — A military coup has ended any immediate hopes for democracy in Haiti, and the outlook for the impoverished Caribbean nation is grim, diplomats say.

"I don't see them holding any more elections in the near future," one diplomat told Reuters. "It's back to a dictatorship again."

Unconfirmed reports in Port-Au-Prince said they were being held at the notorious Fort Dimanche, which served as a torture centre during the dictatorship of Francois "papa doc" Duvalier.

Manigat, widely seen as the army's candidate in elections on January 17, was deported to the neighbouring Dominican Republic.

The coup was led by Lieutenant-General Henri Namphy, who as armed forces chief headed an interim government that assumed power after Duvalier's flight and ruled until February.

Manigat's overthrow followed his power struggle with his military commander in which the president tried to make use of a split in the armed forces to dismiss Namphy.

Manigat was condemned by the United States, which had cut off about 70 million dollars of development aid to Haiti when 34 people were killed, apparently by elements of the disbanded ton-ton macoute militia, during Namphy's action was also criticised by several Latin American nations, particularly Venezuela and Argentina, and a number of ambassadors were recalled for consultations.

"All of this is going to compound the horrendous economic situation. It's going to stretch the social fabric to the limit," one diplomat said.

Haiti is the poorest country in the Western Hemisphere, with a per capita gross domestic product of \$300 dollars a year. Some 85 per cent of its six million people live in absolute poverty and 77 per cent of the adult population is illiterate.

The economic situation is going to make people oppose the government, but being soldiers, they are going to react in an army way," a diplomat said.

Things are looking very grim. The prospects for the immediate future of the country are bad."

In Washington, a two-year investigation is focusing on allegations

Uprising cripples Israeli tourism

By Howard Goller
Reuter

TEL AVIV — The Palestinian uprising in the Israeli-occupied territories is scaring away foreign visitors from Israel, whose image of exotic beaches and historic sites has been clouded by news of violent clashes.

Tourism industry spokesmen say that because of the revolt, which has now been going on for more than six months, tourism revenue will drop by more than 30 per cent in 1988 to \$1 billion from a record \$1.6 billion in 1987.

The crisis in tourism is real," Jeremy Frankel, general manager of a Jerusalem hotel, wrote in the Jerusalem Post newspaper.

More than 200 Palestinians have died in the uprising, a Palestinian intifada against Israeli rule in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. Most have been shot dead in clashes with troops. Four Israelis have also died.

Underground leaders of the uprising have urged Palestinians to go on strike, boycott Israeli goods and damage Israeli agriculture. But tourism, which relies on a good image, is a major casualty of this economic warfare.

The decline at the height of summer season is prompting El Al, the Israeli airline, to combine flights and fly smaller planes. Hotels are cutting work hours.

staying away. Twenty per cent fewer Americans are flying with the usually packed El Al this year.

El Al spokesman Nachman Klieman said the airline arranged tours for community leaders, opinion makers and travel agents to show that Israel itself was calm despite the uprising of the territories.

"No tour bus ever goes through Gaza," he said.

For more than a year, El Al has offered trips to Israel for prize winners on U.S. television game shows, to try to give a different image of Israel from the one seen on news bulletins.

Other innovators are the guest houses of Kibbutz collective settlements, the pioneers of Israeli agriculture. Now they offer holiday packages and plan to bring roadside holiday restaurants to Israel, featuring kosher food.

Next year, government aid. Still many in the business are trying to pare their losses and with some success.

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Industry critics accuse hoteliers of complaining to try to get more

Europe has its own sort of scandals

By Arthur Max
The Associated Press

STOCKHOLM — Shhh, this is Europe. One doesn't talk about such things as payoffs in the arms business.

Sweden is one exception where bribery and smuggling scandals have shaken a country from its innocence. Norway also has had bad problems with mavericks in the arms business.

Both Scandinavian countries introduced new watchdog measures this year to rein in their arms traders.

But the kind of scandal that has shaken the U.S. defense department has rarely hit Europe, where procurement programmes are run differently and where governments often avoid the kind of competition that breeds corruption.

In West Germany, Franz Josef Strauss was accused of taking a multimillion-dollar payoff from Lockheed in 1981 when he was defense minister, but the case was dropped.

"The Europeans deal with

these things differently. They don't want to know about them," said Aaron Karp, of the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, or SIPRI.

"All over Europe the procurement networks are much smaller than in the United States. There are real old-boy networks here," Karp said. With few exceptions, he added, "the Europeans are very hesitant to prosecute people on the team."

He said there is "almost a symbiotic relationship" between the government and the companies, and few secrets between them.

The lack of competition sometimes leads to inflated prices. The Guardian newspaper in London reported recently that parliament's public accounts committee has for years criticised the ministry of defence for "unsatisfactory administration" and a "disturbing failure" to control costs.

"It was taken for granted that you can't secure an arms deal without bribes," said one source, a retired Swedish salesman of defence equipment, referring to India.

In France, the defence ministry itself controls 15 per cent of the country's arms production. At least half the rest is carried out by companies with at least some government participation, said a ministry spokesman in Paris.

Throughout Europe, supervision of arms deals is done through government agencies, sometimes by parliaments, rarely by independent groups. These agencies often have an interest in promoting foreign sales that make domestic purchases cheaper.

Karp, an American who tracks worldwide weapons sales for SIPRI, said corruption is difficult to pin down in European procurements.

But the price of some armaments in Europe can be three or four times the cost of comparable weapons systems in the United States, he said.

Arab Americans in politics

By Nadia Hijab

Arab Americans are sharpening their political tools slowly but surely — too slowly to have a significant impact on this year's presidential election campaign.

Can, currently vice-president and formerly president of the NAAA Los Angeles Chapter, was herself one of six Los Angeles Arab Americans who were running for election as delegates to the

20 years of occupation

Following is the second part of a six-part collection of briefing papers on legal aspects of Israel's occupation of the West Bank and Gaza. The briefing papers were drawn up by Al Haq, a West Bank affiliate of the International Commission of Jurists. The first part was published in yesterday's issue of the Jordan Times. The next four parts will be published by the Jordan Times in the next four issues.

West Bank legal system and structure

APPLICABILITY of Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949: The West Bank (including East Jerusalem) is considered by the U.N. and by most countries in the world to be occupied by Israel. A special body of law governing belligerent occupation comes into play in such situations, most importantly the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 relating to the protection of civilians in time of war, which governs the conduct of a belligerent occupier.

The Israeli government disagrees, holding that the situation is of a unique kind. It argues that, since only Great Britain and Pakistan recognised the annexation of the West Bank by Jordan in 1950, the status of these lands was still undetermined in 1967. According to this argument, Israel's presence is not an occupation which displaces a sovereign power, but an administration in the absence of a sovereign. The Israeli authorities thus claim that the Fourth Geneva Convention does not apply, although they claim to abide voluntarily by its humanitarian provisions, without defining which those provisions are.

The law applied by Israel in the West Bank has three main and distinct elements:

i) The law in force in the West Bank prior to the occupation;

ii) The British defence (emergency) regulations 1945;

iii) Israeli military orders and regulations.

iv) The law in force immediately before the occupation in 1967

forms the basis of the law as is required by international law. It consists mainly of the Jordanian law of that time, including elements of Ottoman and British Mandatory law, and also Islamic law relating to personal status, inheritance and charitable endowments. As will be seen however, except for the last element which is largely unchanged, the original Jordanian law is almost unrecognisable, thousands of its provisions having been altered by Israeli military orders.

v) The defence (emergency) regulations (1945) were issued by the British mandate authorities in 1945 in order to control both Arab and Jewish populations. Many Palestinian and Jewish lawyers argue that these regulations were not valid at the time of the occupation and should not therefore have been invoked by the military authorities.

The British government itself claims that the mandatory authorities revoked the regulations before the end of the mandate in 1948. Under subsequent Jordanian control of the West Bank and East Jerusalem they were not used, and, had they not been revoked by the British, would anyway have been implicitly repealed by subsequent Jordanian legislation covering the same subject matter.

When used against Jews during the mandate these same regulations were described by Dr. Yaakov Shimson Shapiro, later Israeli Minister of Justice, as "unparalleled in any civilised country ... (they) destroy the very foundations of justice in this land".

Nevertheless, Israel revived the regulations in the West Bank and Gaza immediately after the occupation. Encountering arguments from lawyers that the regulations were no longer valid, the authorities preempted a decision against the regulations by issuing Military Order 224 which states that "for the avoidance of doubt" emergency regulations remain in force until specifically revoked by name.

By these regulations, the military authorities are permitted to carry out draconian measures against the population of the occupied territories, without enacting new regulations in Israel's name.

vi) Military orders are issued by the Area Commander for the West Bank under powers granted to him by Military Proclamation No. 2 of 1967. Since 1967, 1191 military orders have been issued in the West Bank.

According to international law, the pre-existing system of law of an occupied land must be respected unless the amendment is necessary for the security of the occupying forces or for the benefit of the local population. This requirement is reflected in Section 2 of Proclamation No. 2 which states that "All laws which were in force in the area on June 7, 1967 shall continue to be in force as far as they do not contradict this or any other proclamation or order made by me ...". However when the substance of the military orders issued is examined it is clear that there are few areas of the Jordanian law which remain unchanged by military order.

In Al Haq's view, argued in more detail in its publications "The West Bank and the Rule of Law" (1980) and the "Civilian Administration in the Occupied West Bank" (1982), the military orders have served four main purposes: the assumption and maintenance of absolute control over the area and its Palestinian residents; the close determination of the pace, extent and manner of the development of society in the area, mainly by the requirement for a licence for many activities and the withholding of such licences; the creation of a situation whereby many of the economic benefits that would accrue to the State of Israel from the annexation of the territory are obtained without legal annexation; and the facilitation of a strong, large and dominant Jewish civilian presence in the area, through the acquisition of land, the development of communications network and the establishment of administrative, legal, defence, economic and other structures for the settlements. Over the twenty years of occupation it has become apparent that the effect of the legislation is to promote an effective annexation of the land, parallel to colonisation.

Administration of justice: The judicial system has suffered fundamental change during the course of the occupation, both due to its separation from the centre of the Jordanian system in Amman, and due to amendments made by the military authorities. The

AL-HAQ

LAW IN THE SERVICE OF MAN



administration of justice is in the charge of one Israeli officer, the Officer in Charge of Judiciary. He carries the portfolios not only of the Minister of Justice, but also of over a dozen other officials including the Registrar of Trademarks, the Registrar of Land, the Registrar of Companies and even the whole Bar Association.

Local courts continue to function but in a truncated manner. The highest court of appeal was lost with the abolition of recourse to the Court of Cassation in 1967, it being seated in Amman. The Court of Appeal ceased to function in 1967, having been ousted from its custom-made building in East Jerusalem by the Israeli district court, and started up again only in 1970 when new premises, formerly the site of a vegetable market, were found in Ramallah. Due to the lack of supervision, the absence of administration of the courts and the demoralisation of the court officials during the first 15 years of occupation, corruption in the court system became rife. Despite many requests for investigation by lawyers, it was not until 1984 that five judges were tried for corruption and reform was instituted. The effects of the reform are still being evaluated.

Separate court systems exist for Muslim and Ecclesiastical law. Initial attempts by the Israeli authorities to assert control over the jurisdiction of the Shari'a Courts was successfully resisted. The Ecclesiastical Courts have had some of their jurisdiction in certain matters in Jerusalem usurped by the Israeli District courts, but otherwise both have largely been able to maintain their independence.

The depletion of the extent of the jurisdiction of the civil courts to the benefit of the military courts, even where there is no apparent connection with military concerns, is described below.

Military courts and tribunals were established in the five main towns immediately after the occupation, their procedure being governed by Military Order 378 (see Briefing Paper No. 3). Cases may be heard by one Israeli army officer with legal qualifications and two other officers, or by a military judge alone. The courts thus cannot be considered as independent since most of the matters with which they deal are related to the military presence. There is no route of appeal from the military court, only the possibility of asking the Area Commander for clemency.

The military courts try all matters considered by the military authorities to be security cases. They also have concurrent jurisdiction with the local non-military criminal courts. The Military authorities decide which court should try a particular case or type of case, and have the power to remove any case from the local courts. The cases thus dealt with by the military courts include not only those with an evident security connection, but also those relating to such diverse matters as traffic, drugs, antiquities and price-fixing offences, and cases in which there is any Israeli interest.

While military courts are provided for by international law during an occupation, military tribunals are not. Yet Israel has set up numerous military tribunals composed of one or more officers to assume jurisdiction over matters such as taxation, land, planning, pensions, registration of companies, etc., such jurisdictions being removed from the local courts or committees which were formerly responsible.

The Israeli high court of justice has been made available to the population of the West Bank and Gaza. It does not function as an appeal court, but rather as a court of judicial review over the administrative actions of the military commanders and their subordinates. The scope of its review and so its usefulness is limited both by its mandate and by its reluctance to look behind the 'security reasons' which in the majority of cases brought before the court are said to justify the order. Evidence given by those responsible for the security of the area is inevitably preferred over that of other experts, and in some instances, such as in appeals against deportation orders, evidence is taken in secret and so is in effect unchallengeable.

More use has been made of the high court in recent years by residents of the occupied territories, and it has been found to be of use both in delaying immediate administrative actions, such as the demolition of a house, pending a full court hearing, and where the military authorities fail to follow their own procedures. Otherwise the results have not been encouraging.

Israeli civilian courts: There are now some 65,000 Israeli settlers living in the occupied territories. Although living in the same geographical area, Israeli settlers are not treated on the same footing as Palestinian residents, but are, by a series of legal manoeuvres, treated in most cases as residents of Israel.

Three types of court exercise criminal jurisdiction over these settlers. Criminal courts in Israel are competent to try under Israeli law anyone who is in Israel and commits an act which would be a crime if committed in Israel. Military courts in the occupied territories have jurisdiction over all offences committed in the area. Settlement courts, authorised by MO 1057 in 1981, have jurisdiction to try settlers within their area for certain offences; these courts were initially justified as municipal courts dealing with only local matters, but their jurisdiction was expanded in 1983.

Jurisdiction of local criminal courts over Israeli settlers, though existing in theory, has been rendered totally ineffective by a requirement that before any such proceedings are issued a permit from the officer in charge of judiciary must be obtained. In practice such proceedings are never brought, settlers being tried by one of the courts above. Even the so-called "Jewish terror trials" of 1985, involving offences committed by settlers in the occupied territories against Palestinians, were held neither in the West Bank criminal courts nor in the military courts, although both had jurisdiction, but in the Jerusalem district court.

Uno visits W. Bank refugee camp

(Continued from page 1)

"I am fully aware of your indefatigable way of life under the difficult conditions in the refugee camp and of the severe situation in the West Bank and Gaza since last December," he told a small group of Dbeibeh residents crowded into a classroom at a United Nations-operated school.

Dozens of Israeli soldiers cleared the way and women watched from verandas as Uno walked through the graffiti-scarred alleys of the camp. It is separated from the main road to Hebron by a six-metre high fence designed to prevent Palestinians from stoning Israeli cars.

Small children followed the entourage, flashing victory signs with their fingers and briefly displaying a crayon picture of the Palestinian flag, he said.

Troops, protesters clash in Ramallah

(Continued from page 1)

Herzberg, reached by telephone, said police believed the soldier may have made up the story to avoid being punished for failing to report on time for military duty.

Police detained several Arabs for questioning immediately after the reported assault, but they were later freed, Herzberg said.

A Brooklyn-born member of the largest Jewish terror ring said Sunday Israeli settlers

Syrians killed in crossfire

(Continued from page 1)

Uno held a 50-minute meeting with six Palestinian leaders at a hotel in Jerusalem. "He stated that he is fully sympathetic with the Palestinians and he is trying to play a greater role in the area to avoid more killing," Radwan Abu Ayash, head of the Palestinian Journalists' Union, said. He added that Uno had not made any specific proposals.

Arab Studies Centre Director Faisal Hussein, who was recently released from "administrative detention," said Japan's economic strength could make it an ideal player in the peace process.

"I believe they can bring a lot of economic and political pressure to the situation. They are far from the region and they can add something new without the problems of historical involvement," he said.

PoW contacts

(Continued from page 1)

The report said Tibi met PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat and PLO deputy military chief Khalil Al Wazir (Abu Jihad) in Tunis last January "but the PLO terms proved unacceptable."

It said the PLO wanted 20 Palestinian prisoners freed in return for information about the soldiers' whereabouts.

Rappaport, 43, told reporters the army was "lackadaisical" in handling the uprising and was losing control.

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Evren off to U.S.

ANKARA (AP) — President Kenan Evren, who led a 1980 military takeover and returned the country to civilian rule three years later, flew to Washington Sunday for a week-long official visit.

It is the first official visit to the United States by a Turkish president since 1967, when the late President Cevat Sunay made the trip. It is also Evren's first official voyage to a Western country.

Evren, 70, will meet with U.S. President Ronald Reagan Monday and will be the president's guest at a dinner later that day.

The visit comes three months after the Turkish government approved the renewal of a defense cooperation pact with the United States.

The pact gives the United States access to a dozen military installations in the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) country, including two posts that monitor Soviet military activities and nuclear tests.

Evren said in a departure statement that he would discuss all the aspects of Turco-U.S. relations as well as regional and international issues with the U.S. president.

Evren has had military advisers in Kuwait since the 1960s and is a major supplier of arms and expertise to neighbouring Iraq.

They said Kuwaiti Defence Minister Sheikh Nawaf Al Ahmad Al Sabah signed a contract in Kuwait Saturday to buy about 100 Egyptian-made armoured personnel carriers (APCs) and an integrated air defence system.

The system, called the Amoun, is intended to help stop Iranian missiles such as the ones that slammed into Kuwait oil installations last year in retaliation for Kuwait's support for Iraq.

The sources declined to give the value of the deal, but said it was not large. It is still Egypt's biggest sale yet to a Gulf Arab state other than Iraq and gives it a foothold in one of the world's most lucrative arms markets.

Arab Gulf states resumed diplomatic ties with Egypt last November after an eight-year break following its treaty with Israel.

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Restricting capital flight, moneychangers' role

CBJ liberalises foreign exchange inflowBy Salameh B. Ne'matt
Jordan Times Economics Correspondent

AMMAN — The Central Bank of Jordan (CBJ) Sunday reinforced existing but previously unimplemented regulations and issued new instructions aimed at boosting the inflow of foreign currency and protecting the Jordanian dinar which has suffered two brief shakes in early May and June.

The regulations encourage Jordanian residents and expatriates to open foreign currency accounts in the Kingdom, but restrict operations of moneychangers and closely check the outflow of foreign currency from banks and financial institutions.

"Most of the new instructions are a reinstating of existing regulations," Al Rai and Jordan Times economics columnist Fahed Fanek said. He said that the central bank "has maintained our free exchange system, against people's fears and expectations."

He explained that most people had feared strict exchange regulations that would inhibit their financial transactions and the freedom in the domestic exchange market.

"The inflow of foreign currency has become free, and the outflow has become restricted in accordance with existing restrictions," Fanek told the Jordan Times.

He said that the main purpose

of the new instructions was "to guarantee that proceeds of foreign currency are employed for legitimate purposes and to make capital flight more difficult." He noted that the new rules render capital flight "more expensive, not to mention illegal."

CBJ Governor Hussein Qasem said the rules contained only minor amendments to existing regulations, including several temporary instructions announced earlier this month to help shore up the dinar.

"We renovated these directives in one set of regulations," he said in an interview with the Associated Press.

One of the major new elements issued Sunday was an increase to JD 50,100 (\$140,000) from JD 30,000 (\$84,000) the amount of foreign currency local residents can hold in Jordanian banks without conditions on its use.

Other regulations allow citizens to import any amounts of local or foreign currency, and let Jordanians working abroad send

home any amount of foreign currency with no restrictions on its use.

The new list carried by the Jordan News Agency, Petra, also said that exporters might be allowed, on certain conditions, to keep export earnings in foreign currency.

"The CBJ has done well to contain the crisis," Fanek remarked. "Now it is up to the government to do something to put in order its balance of payments, budget, foreign borrowing and the economy's level of activity."

The regulations continue to allow citizens to transfer abroad JD 5,000 worth of foreign currency to cover the cost of pilgrimage,

travel, medical treatment, residency and study.

Tbey, however, ban moneychangers from accepting deposits, extending loans or carrying out transfers or issuing cheques abroad in addition to forbidding them from speculation in international markets and opening accounts outside Jordan.

The dinar was trading at about \$2.72 Sunday. In early May and June, the currency briefly plunged from near the \$3.00 mark to about \$2.55 before the central bank intervened and steadied the market.

Qasem told the Associated Press the recent shudders in the dinar market resulted from "an overreaction to our problem with

Iraq," a reference to revelations that the central bank will not finance Jordanian exports which had exceeded amounts permitted in a trade protocol with Iraq.

He said delays in assistance from Saudi Arabia also "caused some disruption" with Jordan's low exchange reserves, but the arrival of the aid had bolstered reserves again.

A Jordanian industrial delegation left for Baghdad Saturday for talks with Iraqi government officials on the crisis over financing Jordanian exports to Iraq.

The delegation, led by the Ministry of Industry and Trade's Secretary-General Mohammad Saqqaf, will brief Iraqi officials in the international market, as one option to cover nearly \$100 million in Jordanian exports to Iraq in excess of the protocol limits.

AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

Activity on the Amman Financial Market for June 26, 1988

	Number	Volume	Contracts
Regular market:	227318	JD 205536	313
Top three companies:			
Arab Aluminium	25912	JD 42628	48
Arab Bank	270	JD 30780	7
Dar Al Shaab for Press, Publishing and Distribution	53500	JD 26394	54
Parallel market:	12447	JD 6707	—
Development bonds:	6552	JD 69947	—
Treasury bills & bonds:	—	—	—
Other debentures:	—	—	—

Finance and Commodities Report

By Fouad Batshon

AMMAN — The American dollar jumped to new highs unmatched for the last ten months. Heavy volume and the bullish feeling for the dollar made speculators buy the currency although the central bank of Germany was intervening to stop the dollar from moving higher.

Speculators were buying huge amounts of dollars against the Bundesbank selling of the dollar because the last U.S. trade figure was \$9.89 billion instead of \$12 billion. The figure was much better than expected and this was the main reason why speculators bought this huge amounts of dollars.

The dollar jumped to a high of 1.82 on the Deutsche mark, 1.31 on the Japanese yen, and a high of 1.72 on the British pound.

Charts indicate that the dollar/mark has the potential to move to a new high of 1.88 against the mark and 1.35 against the Japanese yen.

On the local market the dollar was well offered from banks and financial companies at the selling rates of the Central Bank of Jordan which made the dollar in a less bid situation than the previous two months.

The most interesting currency in my opinion for the next two weeks is going to be the Australian dollar (Aussie). Charts indicate the (Aussie) is going to move higher to around 0.85 on the dollar from low of 0.80 the previous week.

Fundamental reasons are also supporting this currency where interest rates pay as much as 13 per cent annual on the (Aussie).

Charts also indicate that breaching the 0.85 areas, Aussie could go to a high as 0.92 on the dollar.

Following are some gold prices in Amman:

Gold per gramme, 21 carats — JD 4,250
Gold per gramme, 18 carats — JD 3,850**Zia urges rich to pay taxes**

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (AP) —

Pakistan's president Saturday urged the rich to pay their taxes in full in order to enable the

government to provide basic needs to the poor as part of his plan to establish Islam across the nation.

"Islam opposes concentration of wealth in a few hands, as it is contrary to the welfare of the masses," said President Mohammad Zia Ul Haq.

In a speech aired nationally by

radio and television, Zia also asked the rich to "pay their taxes in full."

"The government will announce five major changes in the tax system to punish the tax evaders, and confiscate the property they and their families own," he warned.

This is the third Zia speech since he dismissed his civilian prime minister Mohammad Khan Junejo, his 33-member cabinet and the 237-member national

assembly on May 29 on charges of corruption and incompetence and failure to introduce Islam.

Junejo has denied these charges. Zia has pledged to speed up efforts to spread Islam in order to reform the society and the economy.

Zia urged the nation to "fulfill its Islamic duty to look after the poor."

Zia revealed no details of the budget.

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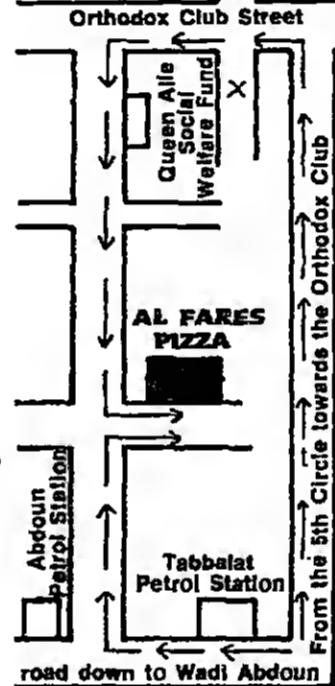
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Jeffrey L. S.

SPORTS IN BRIEF

Mandlikova-Minter rivalry continue

WIMBLEDON, England (AP) — Hana Mandlikova wants to know how much of an Australian she has to be before she is called Australia's No. 1 women's tennis player. The 25-year-old has won four Grand Slam tournament titles, is ranked 10th in the world and became an Australian citizen last Jan. 1. But after a third-round upset by Melbourne native Anne Minter at Wimbledon Friday, Mandlikova got angry when it was mentioned that her conqueror considered herself the down under No. 1, even though she was ranked 16 places lower. "Anne should look at the rankings and then she can talk," said the Czechoslovakia native said following the 6-4, 6-3 loss. "This match had nothing to do with who should be No. 1." Minter, who lists her addresses as Melbourne and Deerfield Beach, Florida, said the passport a person carried had little to do with whether she should be considered the country's best.

Soviets dominate Mobil outdoor meet

NEW YORK (AP) — Soviet quarter-miler Olga Bryzgina holds the women's overall lead, while three athletes, including two Soviets, share the men's top spot in the Mobil Outdoor Track and Field Grand Prix. Bryzgina, who finished second in the 400 metres in the season's third Grand Prix meet, at Lausanne, Switzerland, Friday night, has a season's total of 21 points. Cuba's Ana Quirot, winner of the 400 in 50.51 seconds, is tied for second place with sprinter Grace Jackson of Jamaica and high hurdler Yordanka Donkova of Bulgaria. Each has 18 points. Jackson won the 200 metres Friday night in a wind-aided 22.17, while Donkova, winner of the women's overall title in 1986, took the 100-metre hurdles in wind-aided 12.29. Yuriy Sedikh of the Soviet Union, the 1986 Grand Prix hammer throw champion, won his specialty at 271 feet, 2 inches, Friday night. He is tied for the men's overall lead at 18 points with countryman Rudolf Povarnitsin and Moussa Fall of Senegal.

Yugoslavia beats Australia's Olympic team

CANBERRA, Australia (AP) — The world champion Yugoslavs beat Australia's Olympic water polo squad 13-8 Saturday, in a game decided on tight defence and fast offensive play. The Yugoslavs dominated from the opening minutes with giant centre forward Tomislav Paskvaljin almost single-handedly nullifying the Australian attack. Yugoslavia already defeated Australia Wednesday, 13-10. They proved tighter and faster than their rivals Saturday. After leading 6-4 at half time they poured on the pressure to race to a 13-5 lead at the end of the third quarter.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
AND OMAR SHARIF
1988 Tribune Media Services, Inc.

REIGNING CHAMPIONS TO DEFEND WORLD TITLE

North-South vulnerable. North deals.

WEST	EAST		
	♦ K Q 5	♦ 10	♦ 9
	♦ 9 6 4	♦ A K J 8 5	♦ A 9
	♦ 8 3 2	♦ Q J 8 7	♦ 4 3 10 8 4
SOUTH			
♦ A 7 6 4 3 2	♦ 2	♦ K 3	
♦ K 5 3	♦ K 7 5 3		

The bidding: North East Souths West
Pass 1 7 1 ♠ 1 NT
2 ♠ 3 ♠ 3 ♠ Dbl
Pass Pass Pass
Opening lead: Four of ♦

The reigning world champions, Californians Chip Martel, Lew Stansby, Hugh Ross, Peter Pender and Texans Bob Hamm and Bob Wolff, earned the right to defend their title in Jamaica later this year by winning the selection matches staged in Memphis, Tenn. in May. The hottest team in bridge in recent years, they will start as favorites to retain the Bermuda Bowl, symbol of world bridge supremacy.

After scraping through the semi-final in a playoff by a mere 1 inter-

national Match Point, they broke open a close final in the third quarter to win going away. This hand helped put them in a commanding position.

Hamman and Wolff reached three spades on the auction shown and West, looking at three sure tricks, cannot be faulted for doubling. The opening heart lead was won by the jack, and East made the seemingly natural shift to a trump to cut down on possible club ruffs in dummy. Hamman rose with the ace, crossed to the ace of clubs and led the seven of hearts from the table. East wasn't sure who held the nine, so he inserted the king.

Declarer ruffed, cashed the king of clubs and trumps a club. He then led the queen of hearts from the table. East ducked smoothly and declarer, taking no chances, ruffed and trumps his last club on the board. When he now came off the dummy with a heart ruff, West did the best he could by overruffing and cashing his high trump. But he was then forced to lead away from his ace of diamonds, which established South's king as the fulfilling trick, and the contract was home.

East could have defeated the contract by shifting to a diamond at trick two. But that would have been wrong had declarer held the ace of diamonds and king of spades.



Dutch star and captain Ruud Gullit (right) celebrates after scoring the first goal against the Soviet Union Saturday with the hero of the championships Marco van Basten who himself scored the magnificent second goal — his fifth of the championships.

Van Basten returns home as a hero

MUNICH, West Germany (R1) — Marco van Basten, who arrived in West Germany as The Netherlands' third-choice striker, flew home Sunday as their greatest soccer hero after leading them to an exhilarating 2-0 European Championship triumph over the Soviet Union.

In a tournament which set new standards in technical and tactical play, Van Basten's top-scoring contribution of five goals enabled the Dutch to recover from an opening defeat by the Russians in Cologne and win their first international title in the most satisfying style.

A hat-trick against England, the last-minute winner against hosts West Germany and then a superb volley in Saturday's final ensured Van Basten's place as the star of the tournament as the game of soccer triumphed over the ravages of hooliganism.

No wonder neutrals stood side by side with the orange-draped hordes from The Netherlands to applaud master coach Rinus Michels' men as captain Ruud Gullit appropriately led their dance of delight at the final whistle.

Their victory — 14 years after Michels' brilliant "total football" team had lost the 1974 World Cup final in the same stadium — restored faith in a game tarnished by the violence and crime which followed it through the streets of Stuttgart, Cologne, Dusseldorf and Frankfurt.

In Munich, thankfully, the soccer regained centre-stage with Dutch determination, intelligence and artistry proving too much for the impressively-prepared but injury and suspension-weakened Russians.

The loss of stopper Oleg Kuznetsov through suspension and right-back Vladimir Bessonov through injury left the Soviet side, now runners-up three times since their inaugural win in 1960, with a fragile defense and less than total confidence.

Van Basten, fresh enough afterwards to hurdle a high barrier at the side of the pitch, exploited both with elan, supplying the headed pass from which Gullit opened the scoring in the 33rd minute and then striking so decisively himself after 54.

FORECAST FOR MONDAY, JUNE 27, 1988

YOUR DAILY HOROSCOPE

From the Carol Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Your important plans for the future can be implemented by taking swift and definite action to make such a course work. Make acquaintances with those on the same team as yourself. Consider ways to expand.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Today is a good day to contact far off friends and relatives and discuss plans with them. If you think a trip with a wife plan it now.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Stop procrastinating. Tonight, have a talk with your mate that you have been putting off. Make business plans early.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Keep your associations productive. State your aims clearly. Keep contact with those who are of greatest help to you.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Spend time working instead of devising work methods. Stay busy, and make the most of the cooperative spirit which prevails.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Focus on utilizing talents. Today plans should be put to work. Try to improve your health. Show affection to others.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Get busy early realizing promises made to family yesterday. Spend time with them. Try to be more attentive to your mate in the evening.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Today you will receive some well-deserved recognition from friends and admirers. Get together for a party during the evening.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Today there is potential to meet powerful individuals who can be helpful if you use tact and diplomacy. Handle credit matters carefully.

Connors upstages Hollywood extra in Wimbledon tennis match

WIMBLEDON, England (AP) — Jimmy Connors' latest miracle comeback at Wimbledon wasn't pretty. To the loser, though, it was a masterpiece.

"If you don't appreciate what he does, you don't appreciate tennis," Derrick Rostagno said Saturday after the two-time Wimbledon champion rallied to beat him in a marathon five-set match.

"He comes up with shots no one else does," Rostagno said. "Tennis is an art and he's an artist."

Connors, who rallied from a two-set deficit to beat Mikael Pernfors in the fourth round last year, pulled off another stirring comeback against Rostagno, a 22-year-old Californian ranked 80th in the world.

But Rostagno hit a cross-court forehand blast that nipped the top of the net and trickled over. Out of Connors' reach.

"I thought, 'get over it,'" Rostagno said. "It was a perfect dink over the net. When that happens, you think, 'things are going my way'."

In the end, they didn't.

Facing a second match point, Rostagno hit a second serve a foot past the service line, his 11th double-fault of the match.

Connors, who hasn't won a tournament since 1984, raised his racket in triumph as the crowd on court No. 1 saluted him with thunderous applause.

Rostagno, a former Stanford star, swatted the net in disgust after shaking hands with Connors. But he had nothing but praise for his 35-year-old conqueror after the match.

"When he's down, he just gets better," said Rostagno, who had won eight of his 10 five-set matches at Wimbledon.

The match almost ended in the

ninth game of the final set, when Connors pinned Rostagno to the corner of the baseline with a forehand approach and rushed to the net for the kill at match point.

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Third-seeded Stefan Edberg of

Sweden also struggled before

overcoming American doubles

specialist Ken Flach 6-2, 7-5, 2-6,

7-5. His countryman, second-

seeded Mats Wilander, kept his

hopes for a Grand Slam sweep

alive with a 6-1, 6-4, 6-4 victory

over Menno Oosling of The

Netherlands.

Also advancing to the fourth

round were No. 9 Miloslav Mecir

of Czechoslovakia and No. 16

Slobodan Zivojinovic of Yugos-

avia.

In women's play, second-

seeded Martina Navratilova

moved a step closer to her

seventh straight Wimbledon

singles title and ninth overall by

beating Karen Schmeer of South

Africa 6-0, 6-0.

The rest of the women's seeds

were victorious, including No. 3

Pam Shriver, No. 4 Chris Evert,

No. 5 Gabriela Sabatini, No. 8

Natalia Zvereva, No. 13 Larisa

Savchenko and No. 14 Katerina

Maleeva.

Maleva's 6-0, 6-0 win over

Belinda Cordwell of New Zea-

land was the second shutout of

the tournament. Top-seeded

Steffi Graf blanked Hu Na in the opening round.

After saving the first match point with the letcord winner, Rostagno had a chance to break Connors in the 11th game. But Connors, seeded fifth, saved a break point with a service winner and held Rostagno off to move ahead 6-5.

Rostagno took a 40-30 lead in the next game, but Connors moved to his second match point with a cross-court backhand pass and a winning return off a bullet first serve. Rostagno then double-faulted to end the match.

Rostagno was upset by the boisterous pro-Connors crowd, which cheered some of his mistakes.

"I thought the crowd was rooting for me," said Rostagno. "I just think 90 percent of the people there were 35 and over."

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U.S. overwhelms France in USA Cup basketball tournament

INGLEWOOD, California (AP) — Bob Cvetlik's hitting and Jeff Stork's solid play led the United States national men's volleyball team to a 15-7, 16-14, 5-15, 15-5 victory over France Saturday.

The United States finished 3-0 in Round-Robin play. The Soviet Union finished 2-1, its only loss coming to the United States Friday, 15-9, 15-11, 15-7.

The United States is 27-4 in international matches this year, including 6-0 against the Soviets.

France finished 1-2 and Japan 1-3 in Round-Robin play and will meet in the consolation match Sunday.

After beating France convincingly in the first game behind Cvetlik's hitting, the U.S. team had to struggle to win the second game. France trailed 9-4 before

Montessori Teacher Training Correspondence Courses

8 World News

Armenians call off month-old strike

MOSCOW (Agencies) — A month-long strike has been called off in the disputed area of Nagorno-Karabakh, Pravda said Sunday, easing pressure on Kremlin leader Mikhail Gorbachev before a party conference crucial to his reforms.

In Stepanakert, capital of the predominantly Armenian enclave in Soviet Azerbaijan, a Communist Party official said some factories started working again Sunday.

But she said it would not be clear until Monday whether there would be a mass return by striking workers who had previously sworn to continue their protest until authorities addressed their demands for unification with

Armenia.

"As for tomorrow, we'll see," the official told Reuters by telephone.

The unrest in Nagorno-Karabakh is a potential embarrassment for Gorbachev during the party conference, which begins Tuesday, where he hopes to gain approval for radical reforms.

Ethnic relations are among the subjects to be discussed.

In recent weeks Stepanakert

has been described as being out of control, with public transport at a standstill and factories idle while daily demonstrations go on.

Pravda said people in Stepanakert, which has a population of 33,000, called off the strike at a mass meeting Saturday at which speakers said they needed to work to support "perestroika," Gorbachev's programme of reforming the economy and society.

Others argued that they should wait until after the party conference, but they were overruled, it said.

Soviet political commentators have warned that the trouble could strengthen the position of hardliners who may argue at the conference that Gorbachev's liberalisation campaign has already gone too far.

On Sunday, the labour newspaper Trud criticised the Nagorno-Karabakh general strike, saying it was "a stain in perestroika's back."

A senior Soviet official indicated Sunday that from a constitutional standpoint, Nagorno-Karabakh's efforts were in vain.

Deputy Justice Minister Mikhail Vyshinsky told reporters in Moscow that Article 78 of the constitution says border changes between republics is possible only if both agree.

Armenia's parliament has voted for the transfer, but Azerbaijan's parliament recently rejected the proposed move.

Vyshinsky said the decision ultimately belonged to the national parliament, or Supreme Soviet, but noted its powers were limited to ratifying a deal between the two republics.

The plan also proposed placing New Caledonia directly under Paris' authority for a year before the new statute would come into force, in order to defuse tension on the islands.

Rocard said in his statement Sunday that he would ask President Francois Mitterrand to stage a separate referendum in the autumn at which all French voters would be asked whether they wanted the new statute introduced.

Rocard said the two delegations, headed by Loyalist leader Jacques Lafleur and Separatist chief Jean-Marie Tjibaou, had agreed to allow Paris take over running the territory for the next 12 months.

Rocard announces accord with Kanaks

PARIS (R) — French Prime Minister Michel Rocard said Sunday that pro-French loyalists and separatist Kanaks meeting to discuss the future of New Caledonia had reached an agreement.

Rocard said in a statement that under the accord, hammered out Saturday night by delegations representing the two rival communities, a new independence referendum would be held on the islands in 10 years time.

Residents on the south Pacific territory, the scene of clashes that have claimed 28 lives, last year voted to remain French in a referendum boycotted by the ethnic Melanesians.

The question of when a referendum would be staged and who would be allowed to vote in it has sharply divided the two communities until now.

Separatists seeking to end 135 years of French rule had called for a vote in five years time, to be limited to Kanaks and first-generation settlers.

But loyalists wanted a vote put off until 1998 and opened to all residents with French nationality.

The two delegations met at Rocard's residence at the Hotel Matignon Thursday for the first

formal negotiations between the communities in five years.

During a brief 90-minute meeting, Rocard asked delegates to retire to study a nine-point plan outlining a new statute for the territories.

The plan offered Kanaks a limited form of self-rule, outlining proposals for a federation of three autonomous provinces to govern the islands for an experimental period until the referendum in 1998.

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ECOWAS pledges anti-dumping laws

LOME (R) — West African governments pledged Saturday to take legal steps to stop nuclear and toxic waste being dumped in the region.

Leaders of the 16-member Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) agreed to enact national laws making it a criminal offence to facilitate dumping.

In the main resolution from their annual summit, they also urged developed countries to tighten controls on exporters of hazardous waste who are forced by tight environmental legislation at home to seek dumping grounds abroad.

"We condemn in no uncertain terms all acts or attempts at dumping," the resolution said.

The ECOWAS leaders unanimously elected Gambian President Sir Dawda Jawara as their chairman for the coming year.

They also accepted the principle of opening the region's main financial institution, the ECOWAS fund, to non-regional members.

The fund, severely hampered by lack of finance, is used to help pay for development projects.

But the anti-dumping measures attracted most attention at this 11th summit, which was held in the Togolese capital only weeks after the dangerous trade in toxic waste came to light.

Dumps were found in Nigeria and Guinea this month but several other countries were approached with large financial inducements by private exporters.

No nuclear waste has been discovered in West Africa although Nigeria alleges that some of the Italian industrial waste found at the port of Koko was radioactive.

The community agreed to set up a monitoring system called "dumpwatch" under which members will inform each other of any attempts to dump.

A record 15 heads of state attended the first day of the summit Friday but four returned home before the close.

The United States accused the two Egyptian officers of directing

a plot — involving more than \$1 million channelled through a Swiss bank — to obtain carbon fibre that would make missiles more difficult to be detected by radar.

U.S. officials were trying to downplay the impact of the affair, both in Washington and in Cairo.

"We really can't comment," a State Department spokesman said Saturday about the case — in which five people, including two Egyptian military officers — were accused of participating in the scheme.

The United States accused the two Egyptian officers of directing

States and Egypt and problems can be managed."

Experts in the United States said the remarks underscore the importance of the ties that have developed between Washington and Cairo.

U.S. authorities claim

Mohamed Mohamed, a lieutenant colonel assigned to Egypt's embassy in Washington, guided the plot in the United States, following orders from Colonel Hossam Yossef, who oversaw the operation from Salzburg, Austria.

In Egypt, U.S. Ambassador Frank Wisner told reporters: "I think there is a very important relationship between the United

Arabs and the United States and Egypt and problems can be managed."

Experts in the United States said the remarks underscore the importance of the ties that have developed between Washington and Cairo.

"Israel stole secrets, and now the Egyptians have been caught doing the same thing," the aide said. "Nothing much happened with Israel, and that's what will happen to Egypt."

N. Yemen readies for 1st parliamentary election

By John Fullerton
Reuter

SADAH, North Yemen — A gun-runner in this dusty, sun-scorched northern plain appeared downcast over the fall in the price of arms.

"When there are too many weapons, and too many bedouin come into the souq, the government comes with trucks and takes the arms away," he said.

Curbs on the illicit arms trade is one sign that North Yemen's President Ali Abdullah Saleh is gently extending government writ over traditionally autonomous tribal areas of this underdeveloped state.

The gun-runner offers a brand-new Belgian 7.62-mm self-loading rifle for 12,000 Yemeni riyals (\$2,200), down from 18,000 (\$3,300) eight months ago.

"The government tells the people, 'keep your rifles at home and stop smuggling,'" he says.

Prices have also fallen for ammunition and grenades, sold in packets by the kilogramme. Since taking power in 1978, Saleh, an army colonel now aged 46, has established unprecedented stability, analysts say.

"Saleh has never used his presidential prerogatives or his

position as armed forces commander-in-chief to impose his will," said a diplomat. "That's the key to his survival."

On May 1 he signed an agreement with Marxist-ruled South Yemen to defuse tension over a disputed border area by reaffirming Sanaa's commitment to uniting the two Yemens.

He plans to take this a stage further domestically July 5 by staging the first direct parliamentary elections.

The new parliament will be capable of legislating, passing a vote of no confidence in the government, electing the president, ratifying treaties and supervising the machinery of government.

Of 159 seats, 128 will be filled by elected representatives and 31 will be appointed by Saleh.

An independent local newspaper has reported that 1.1 million people of a population of some nine million, have registered to vote, 60,000 of them women.

"This is a significant level of interest, at least among men in a very traditional society," said a Western diplomat.

Everyone over the age of 18 is eligible to vote and candidates are allowed to hold meetings and put up posters.

But there are no political parties save for Saleh's People's Conference Organisation. And

worship together. And what differences remain are largely academic.

Saleh comes from the Soubam clan, part of the powerful tribal federation of Hashid in the north. He is also of the Zaidi, the Shiite sect sometimes described as being closest to Islam's Sunni branch.

Saleh chose to register as a voter in the southern city of Taiz. He used to be military governor there — an area dominated by Suni Muslims of the Shafei sect.

These differences are not vital but show Saleh carefully embracing the conservative north as well as the south, which has a reputation for more progressive and leftist views, said a diplomat.

Observers say the parliamentary elections are a sign of North Yemen's new assertiveness since oil came on stream last December. Current production is estimated at an average of 175,000 barrels a day.

"Having some money of their own, the Yemenis feel they can assert themselves a little more than they could when relying on foreign aid, mainly from Saudi Arabia," said one foreign envoy.

North Yemen is an intensely but tolerantly religious country. Since independence some 7,000 new mosques have been built.

But people of different religious factions commonly

prove popular at home, they may not be entirely welcome abroad.

Coupled with the May 4 peace pact, democratisation poses what some local and foreign observers believe may be seen as a long-term problem by neighbouring Saudi Arabia.

The May pact stipulates

Sanaa as the capital of a united Yemen and calls for a referendum in each state on unification.

"There are several practical difficulties in uniting the two Yemens," said one analyst. "But the Saudis would see a single nation of 12 million with combined military resources as a threat to their position."

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Unification moves

But if Saleh's cautious moves towards Yemeni-style democracy

will not have the chance to air their views on television or radio on the ground that there are too many of them to be given a fair hearing.

One foreign political observer said it remained to be seen if the new parliament would be merely a rubber stamp for Saleh.

Another analyst forecast: "Implementing Islamic democracy will be an evolutionary affair."

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